

The Corvallis Gazette.

County Clerk

VOL. XXXV.

CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1898.

NO. 27.

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Happenings Both at Home and Abroad.

A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Culled From The Press Reports of the Current Week.

The naval station at Newport, R. I., is to be discontinued.

Fifty Spanish prisoners captured at the naval battle July 3, off Santiago, have sailed from Jersey City on the steamer City of Rome for home. The men had been held prisoners at Norfolk, Va.

Illinois has secured the command-in-chief of the G. A. R., in Colonel James A. Sexton, of Chicago; and Pennsylvania has secured the location of 334 annual encampment at Philadelphia next year.

A dispatch from Manila says: The attitude of the Philippine insurgents is daily becoming more dangerous. So open is their opposition to the American authorities that the situation is strained and reconciliation may be difficult.

Texas, Ark., is overrun with idle negroes, who are said to have come from the North and South, and who are being driven by white-caps, who are alleged to have made several murderous attacks on the negroes.

At the Washington state convention held at Ellensburg, Wash., the Democrats renominated James Hamilton Lewis for congress by acclamation, and the silver Republican convention renominated Congressman W. C. Jones by acclamation.

It is officially announced that Senator George Gray, of Delaware, has been selected as the fifth member of the Paris peace commission. This completes the personnel of the commission, which stands composed as follows: Ex-Secretary of State, Senators Frye and Gray and Whiteley Reid.

Two million dollars, for the purchase of the Santa Star mine, in Roseland, B. C., has been deposited with the cashier of the State Savings bank, in Butte, Mont. The purchases are an English syndicate, of which Sir Charles Ross, now in New York, is the head. The stockholders who sell out are principally Butte people.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Ponce, Porto Rico, says that illness among the United States troops is increasing. There are now more than 25 per cent of the men unfit for duty within a radius of a few miles of Ponce. There are 1,000 soldiers in the hospitals. In some commands there are 50 per cent of the men down with fever, principally typhoid.

Thomas H. Wheeler, son of General Joseph Wheeler, and Second Lieutenant Newton D. Kirkpatrick, First cavalry, were drowned while bathing near the camp at Montauk Point.

Hawaiian advisers announce the death of Sergeant Ormond Fletcher, of the Second Oregon volunteer engineer corps. He was formerly county surveyor of Multnomah county, Oregon.

A cable from Hong Kong announces that a committee of three Filipinos, appointed by Aguinaldo, has left Hong Kong to confer with President McKinley upon the future of the Philippines.

Several salmon, averaging 28 pounds in weight, have recently been caught in the Sacramento river. From the fact that the adipose fin had been removed from each they were identified as marked fish liberated from the hatcheries on the Clackamas river, in Oregon, in 1897.

The president of the Cretan executive committee has notified the foreign admirals that in view of the massacre at Candia it is impossible to continue the effort to organize the administration until the Turkish functionaries and troops are withdrawn. He demands the convocation of the Cretan assembly, and proposes to place a force of Cretans at the disposal of the international administration.

Joseph Chamberlain says an Anglo-German understanding has been perfected, and a treaty has been signed. England is to support the Kaiser's position in Egypt. Chamberlain also favors it, and officially that England favors American retention of the Philippines. One thing the Continental powers most fear is that the United States and Great Britain may enter into an international understanding.

A report is published in London of a daring plot to assassinate the czar at Moscow last week. The plan of the conspirators was to allow gas to escape into a house on the route of the czar's procession until the atmosphere in every room was saturated. One of their number was to remain in the house and strike a light when the czar was passing in the expectation that the house would be blown to pieces and the czar killed. The conspirator would perish himself as a sacrifice to the cause. The explosion was mistimed and a staff officer and his wife were killed, together with the conspirator. Thirty people were injured.

Minor News Items.
When the Trans-Siberian railroad is completed it will be easy for a person to go from London to Japan in 18 days.

At a meeting of the executive committee of Tammany Hall it was decided not to recognize the new state election law.

The amount of gold coin in actual circulation in the world is estimated by the Bank of England officials to be about 865 tons.

The emperor of Austria will have reigned 50 years on December 2.

Admiral Dewey and Captain Sigsbee are among recently-elected members of the New York Yacht club.

The bicycle craze has decreased the consumption of cigars in America by about 1,000,000 a day. The decrease since the craze set in has actually been 700,000,000 a year.

Dr. Gustave H. Moore, who acted as interpreter between General Shafter and General Toral at Santiago, speaks 21 languages, and is a sculptor and artist of some note.

LATER NEWS.

The Madrid senate has definitely adopted the Hispano-American protocol.

General Brooke reports that about 18 per cent of his command are sick at Porto Rico.

Forty out of every 100 of the Fifth regulars at Santiago are reported sick. Five deaths have occurred among the immune from malaria.

A 30-hours' rain in Texarkana, Tex., caused considerable property loss. A train on the Texas Pacific road ran into a washout and one man was killed and six were injured.

Aside from the loss of her colonies and the ships destroyed in battle, the war has cost Spain about \$384,800,000. Information to this effect has been received at the navy department from the naval attaches of this government's allies.

The Cubans are out in a new manifestation and the necessity for organization of a new party is set forth. The document appeals to all Cubans having the progress and welfare of the infant republic at heart to join with the nationalists in putting the government on a stable basis.

The Spaniards appear to be in no great haste to leave Cuba, and the government has been urged to take vigorous measures to accelerate their movements. The charge is made in certain quarters that the evacuation is being delayed so that the Spanish government may continue to collect Cuban revenues for a time.

The cutter Bear, with the government relief expedition, is back from the North with the crews of the whalers which were crushed in the ice. Three ships were wrecked. The Orca and Freeman were lost last fall and the Rosario last spring. All the crews were saved. Some of the men were rescued by the cutter when on the very verge of starvation. The Bear had a narrow escape from destruction in the ice off Point Barrow.

The navy department has arrived at what it regards as a fair and satisfactory settlement of the question of awarding the contracts for the construction of the three battleships. The contracts, the Newport News and the Crescent City, will be awarded to the Newport News and the Crescent City, respectively. The latter two companies will be asked to amend their bids to conform to the speed requirements of 18 knots, as set forth in Cramp's plans.

Fearing a yellow fever epidemic, half the population of Jackson, Miss., has fled from the town.

The bitter passenger rate war is continuing. All western roads have agreed to a restoration of passenger rates, to be effective September 31.

Captain James G. Blaine, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. V., has been discharged from the army for his recent flagrant escapades at San Francisco and Honolulu.

Spain has lost another Pacific possession. Native forces captured the garrison of Ponce and took full possession of the island, which was in Spanish hands. The Spaniards, who are retreating, had contemplated seizing had the war been prolonged.

Governor Lord, of Oregon, has completed his investigation of the condition of the 330 recruits of the Second Oregon volunteers encamped at San Francisco, and has telegraphed to the secretary of War that he has found everything satisfactory.

General Rios, governor of the Visayas islands, and at interim governor-general of the Spanish territory in the Philippines, has wired the Madrid government that he has arrived at "an understanding with the American authorities respecting Luzon island."

There is reason to believe that the navy department has selected the Texas as the future flagship of the Asiatic station. The understanding is that she will replace the protected cruiser Olympia, which is to be ordered to the United States as soon as her relief arrives at the Asiatic station.

A Madrid dispatch says Spain is ready to concede our every demand, and the impossibility of resuming the struggle is fully recognized. The government is evidently of the opinion that with a strong navy there might have been a different story to tell of the outcome of the war with the United States, and deplors the fact that she has but few ships left.

A Cuban patriot writes that misery among the Cubans is on the increase, and that conditions in Havana City and province are worse now than during the war, with no relief in sight. He says that the Cubans are revenging themselves for the loss of Cuba by robbing, maltreating and oppressing in every possible way the unfortunate people of the island. Chao reigns and the public service has been completely abandoned in all departments.

Under preliminary orders from General Miles, preparations are being made to break up Camp Wikoff at once, by sending home all the soldiers. The new order conflicts with one from the war department. Preparations are being made, however, to abandon the camp in accord with the commanding general's order and in direct disregard of that of the secretary. Ager, when questioned, passed the matter over by saying Miles' order was issued in furtherance of the department's plans.

The Manitou & Pike's Peak railway signed a contract for a large observatory to be built at the top of Pike's Peak, with a tower which can be seen forty miles.

Mrs. Nancy Wellman, who died at her home near Louisville, Ky., at the age of 96 years, was the mother of 16 children, 11 of whom were married. She had 88 grandchildren, 192 great-grandchildren and 81 great-great-grandchildren. She also raised nine orphan children.

Mrs. Cora Henner, who was chief of the women detectives at the world's fair, is to take charge of a similar department at the Paris exposition.

A Pennsylvania has patented an automatic printing attachment for a roller suspended in a heavy casing, which presses it against the paper as it is unwound.

Rev. Charles H. Reichert, probably the oldest German preacher in Ohio, died at Columbus of apoplexy. He was born in Thuringia county, Germany, in 1807, and would have been 91 years of age in a few days.

THE AMERICANS AT LUZON

Overlooked by the Spaniards in a New Division.

SITUATION AT MANILA CRITICAL

Dewey Asks for More Ships—Kash Associates of the Spanish—Expecting Aid From Germany.

Manila, Sept. 14.—Rear-Admiral Dewey says he considers the situation critical. He has asked for an additional cruiser and a battle-ship. The Spaniards assert that Germany will take a coaling station here, and that Spain will retain the remainder of the islands. The last Spanish garrison at Iloos and Lagnin have surrendered, and the whole island of Luzon is in the hands of the insurgents, except Manila and Cavite.

Aguinaldo went to Lelolos on Friday. He has announced his intention of convening an assembly of the Filipinos on September 15 in order to decide upon the policy to be adopted by the insurgents.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had an interview with Aguinaldo, who said there were 67,000 insurgents armed with rifles. He added he could raise 100,000 men. Indeed, he suggested that the United States should establish a policy of non-interference with the independence of the Philippines.

Continuing, Aguinaldo said he had 9,000 military prisoners, including 5,000 in the vicinity of Manila, besides civil prisoners. Later Aguinaldo said the provisional government "was now operating in 28 provinces." He asserted that in August he appointed delegates in proportion to the population.

As to the Americans, Aguinaldo remarked that he considered them as brothers; that "the two sovereign republics were allied against a common enemy."

When questioned as to whether the future of the Philippines policy would be absolute independence, Aguinaldo excused himself from replying, and asked what America intends to do.

The correspondent being unable to answer this question, Aguinaldo continued: "We have been fighting for independence for a long time. The natives who profess to favor annexation are in the minority. It is merely a ruse to ascertain American policy."

Asked if the Filipinos would reject the retention of Manila, Aguinaldo declined to answer.

"Would the Filipinos object to Americans retaining a coaling station if recognizing the independence of the islands or establishing a temporary protectorate over them?"

Aguinaldo again refused to answer. Pending the conclusion of the assembly, Aguinaldo said he was confident there would be no trouble between America and the Filipinos. The insurgent leaders are having great success in the Philippines, and are now preparing to establish a new outpost. Admiral Dewey to withdraw his troops to a prescribed distance from Manila and Cavite, and he declined to discuss the effect of such a request. Aguinaldo further asserted that he had never conferred with the American authorities about the capitulation of Manila, and that he had never authorized the insurgents to search or disarm Americans crossing the line.

The correspondent closely questioned him about last Saturday's incident, when the Pennsylvania troops proceeded to establish a new outpost. The Filipinos objected, and nearly precipitated hostilities, ordering the Americans to withdraw in 20 minutes. They issued ammunition, and intercepted the American reinforcements. Finally General Hale ordered all the Pennsylvania troops to advance and the rebels withdrew.

The local governor has explained that the incident was a mistake, and has repudiated his subordinate's action. Aguinaldo declared to this correspondent that the Filipino who made the trouble after helping the Americans, and is entirely unconnected with the insurgent army.

Aguinaldo complained that the Spaniards were "disseminating these reports for the purpose of fomenting antagonism between the Filipinos and the Americans."

The whole interview conveyed the impression that Aguinaldo desires absolute independence, regarding the mission of the Americans here as accomplished, and expects their withdrawal "just as the French with Lafayette withdrew after helping the Americans in the war of independence, a war of humanity."

Just now Aguinaldo maintains the role of extreme friendship.

Best News on American Side.
Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 12.—Among the passengers on the St. Michaels on the steamer Empress of Japan, which was sent to Alaska by the London Mining Journal to examine and report on the gold fields. He says that all the recent rich strikes have been made on the American side, and little, if anything, has been said about them. Outside of Bonanza creek there is nothing to approach them in richness, but they are propositions requiring money to develop.

Spanish Victories Again.
Madrid, Sept. 14.—Captain Anon, minister of marine, received today an important dispatch from the Philippines, describing a conflict between the Spanish gunboats and an insurgent flotilla, in which the former successfully prevented an insurgent landing in the Visayas. According to the dispatch, the insurgents had five vessels, all of which were sunk. The Spanish had no loss, but the telegram asserts that hundreds of the insurgents are believed to have perished.

The Candia Massacre.
London, Sept. 14.—The correspondent of the Times at Candia, who has just landed after five days in the roadstead, says: About 600 men, women and children were either burned alive or massacred in the outbreak last week. The Turkish troops are now patrolling and blocking up the streets. Mussulmans are attacking the ruins of the burned quarters of the town, where the devastation is complete. Blood is visible everywhere. Such bodies as the slain were not burned were removed yesterday in carts and buried outside the town limits.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The contract for supplying the navy with smokeless powder has been awarded the California Powder Company and Dupont Powder Company, each to supply 500,000 pounds. The price is 80 cents per pound. The government will furnish the alcohol necessary for its production.

Winchester, Va., Sept. 14.—A buggy in which were Miss Laura Dolinger, her sister, Alice Dolinger, and George Slater, was struck by a freight train last night and the two young women were killed. Sister was badly injured.

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EIGHTEEN WERE LOST.

No Further Doubt of the Fate of the Steamer Jessie.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 14.—R. B. Wisnar, who arrived here today from the coast, has been interviewed by the business portion of the town.

It is not known how many people lost their lives, but it is feared several have been burned to death. Campbell, a freeman, fell off the roof of a burning building and was killed. A woman dropped dead from fright. One woman, who had been confined two weeks ago, died while they were moving her from a burning house, while another, suffering from typhoid fever, who had been twice removed from residences which were in the burning zone, did not survive the shock.

So extremely fierce were the flames that the fire spread to the other side of the street opposite the burning houses were roasted.

Three river steamers were destroyed, the Edgar, Gladys and Bonaccor.

Every industry save the Big Royal City planing mills and the Cleve Caning Company has been wiped out.

The Canadian Pacific railway station and bridge across Fraser river were also burned.

The fire started about midnight on the river front, and was caused by a spark from a steamer. Fanned by a fierce gale, the flames leaped with such rapidity that within three hours 10 streets were ablaze. The fire was first noticed at Brackman & Kerr's wharf, on Front street. From there it spread down to the Canadian Pacific railway depot and crossed the street at that point. From there it went up the street, and crossed the street at Front street, and Columbia street, the chief business thoroughfare of the city. Block after block caught fire, and in a few hours there was nothing left of what had been the business portion of New Westminster.

The fire was blowing furiously down Fraser river towards the mouth. If it had been blowing the other way the whole of the Catholic church buildings, convent and hospital and other structures, would have been burned.

This morning there was no water supply for the city. The fire was so intense that there was not a single baker, baker or provision shop that was not destroyed, and there was only one small hotel saved.

Some of the burned-out people retired in the early hours this morning in the hope of saving their property. They covered themselves with blankets and lay down to sleep under the sky.

The loss is roughly estimated at \$2,500,000, and the insurance at \$1,500,000.

Bank vaults withstood the fire. One insurance company's vault was blown up by gunpowder.

A citizen's committee has been formed in Vancouver to give relief to the sufferers.

Mining Camp Wiped Out.
Prescott, Ariz., Sept. 13.—The town of Jopora, near here, was completely wiped out this morning by fire, entailing a loss of over \$1,000,000 in property. Eleven bodies have so far been recovered, while a score or more are said to be in the ruins or missing.

The fire originated from a gasoline stove in a cabin, and spread so rapidly and fiercely that it was impossible to save even clothing.

Fire at Red Bluff.
Red Bluff, Cal., Sept. 13.—Fire broke out early this morning on Main street, and before it was extinguished destroyed an entire block of the finest buildings in the town. The loss to property-owners will be more than \$100,000, on which the insurance is probably half that sum. The origin of the fire is unknown. The principal sufferers from the conflagration are Darrough & Fickett, Bank of Telama, A. L. Hoffman, P. R. Kestner, and D. E. Prince.

Gasoline Explosion.
Philadelphia, Sept. 13.—By the explosion of 50 gallons of gasoline in the cellar of a grocery store at 1444 So. street, tonight four and possibly a dozen lives were lost. As an immediate consequence of the explosion, the building where it occurred and those adjoining it on either side collapsed, and up to 10 o'clock, four hours after the occurrence, four bodies had been recovered from the ruins, and three of these identified as follows:

Samuel Schattenshtien, keeper of the grocery store; his 10-year-old son, Abraham; A 10-month-old child, named Max Goldberg. The fourth body was that of a girl about 10 years of age.

A Kentucky Fire.
Princeton, Ky., Sept. 13.—The block of buildings on Main street, here, known as Bank hotel, were destroyed by fire today. Total loss, about \$50,000.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 13.—The Ocean house, one of the largest and most popular hotels on the Atlantic coast, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The building was valued at \$100,000. Many of the guests lost heavily.

Masonic Temple Burned.
Columbus, O., Sept. 13.—A dispatch to the State Journal from Washington, Ohio, says the Masonic temple was destroyed by fire this morning. The Springfield (O.) fire department rendered timely assistance. The loss on the building is about \$40,000. Frank L. Sutton, who had a large deposit stored in the building, lost his entire stock, valued at \$60,000. The losses are considerable.

Chinese babies are fed on rice and nothing else after they are a few months old.

Two Schooners Missing.
Brunswick, Ga., Sept. 13.—Postmaster Symons, who chartered a tug and went in search of the schooner John H. Platt, which was in the terrible storm of August 30, has returned to Brunswick with unmistakable evidence of the ship's loss with all on board. Postmaster Symons' son was a passenger on the Platt. A brother of Captain Townsend, of the schooner Jessie O. Woodhill, who accompanied Symons, says he is satisfied that his brother's ship has met the same fate. A total of 30 persons were aboard the two vessels.

Yokohama, Sept. 13.—The central provinces of Japan have been swept by a terrible typhoon, which has caused heavy floods, doing much damage and destroying 500 lives.

Race War in Georgia.
Borok Station, Ga., Sept. 13.—The body of George Hurton, a negro, who was assaulted by a white man, was found this morning in the Flint river about three miles below Dugly, riddled with bullets. A rock weighing several hundred pounds was tied to the body. The news has reached here that 200 or 300 negroes are marching to Dugly, armed with guns and rifles, swearing vengeance. Every white man in town is going armed.

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FIRE AT NEW WESTMINSTER

Business Portion of the Town Destroyed.

BAD FIRES IN SEVERAL CITIES

Arizona Mining Town Burned, With Loss of Life—Fire at Red Bluff—Loss at New Westminster Two Million.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 13.—The business portion of New Westminster was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The property loss will exceed \$3,000,000.

Despair and suffering are the lot of hundreds of homeless people. Food, clothing and aid of all kinds is being hurriedly dispatched from Vancouver to the ill-fated "Royal" city.

It is not known how many people lost their lives, but it is feared several have been burned to death. Campbell, a freeman, fell off the roof of a burning building and was killed. A woman dropped dead from fright. One woman, who had been confined two weeks ago, died while they were moving her from a burning house, while another, suffering from typhoid fever, who had been twice removed from residences which were in the burning zone, did not survive the shock.

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